THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From a Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858. The Secretary of the Interior received a letter from Gov. Denver yesterday, containing the affidavits of the three Judges of Election at Delaware Crossing, certifying that only 43 votes had been cast at that Precinct. Sec. Thompson sent for Gen. Calhoun and presented to his attention these facts, which could not be resisted or rebutted. As they decide the Legislature in favor of the Free-State party, Calhoun is now determined to issue certificates accordingly, and justifies his refusal heretofore on the ground that fabricated reports had been made to him, and that the statement of one of the Judges, while in duress, was not entitled to consideration. It is represented that he has never yet seen the official returns, which are now in Lecompton.

Regarding the election of State officers, he pro poses delivering the returns to the State Legislature, whenever assembled, to be proclaimed offi-

Caltoun had a correspondence with Douglas concerning his supposed imputations upon him in the course of the Senate debate; but, after a satisfactory explanation, called on Saturday, and wen over all the questions, both personal and political now involved.

Jack Henderson is here with a copy of the de bates and journal of the Lecompton Convention which he would like Congress to publish. The Administration does not feel anxious to enlist hi services any further.

Mr. Dix makes a special point of retaining Mr Vesey as Consul at Havre, asking nothing else. The Southern Senators insist that Lecompto

shall pass without concession of any kird. They feel that they have the power and mean to exer-

Mr. Dixon's speech, reviewing the course of the South in violating a compromise, and maintaining that higher principles than any sectional issue were involved in the present controversy, such as principles of right and self-government, was well received in the Senate, and extorted congratulations from the other side for its fair and manly spirit.

Mr. Douglas was again defeated in the attemp to call up his resolution asking for Kansas information from the President. Mr. Mason said that it the Senate agreed to consider it, he should move to lay it upon the table, without assigning any resson. The purpose is evidently to garrote

Regent Calhoun has not had a conference with the President yet.

From Our Oson Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858. The debate in the Senate on the Army bill was quite animated. Messrs. Dixon (Conn.) and Foot (Vt.)made good speeches against it. Messrs. Pugh (Ohio) and Benjamin (La.) declared strongly against increasing the Army. Other Democratic Senators coincide with them, and it seems certain that no increase will be voted, except in the form of volunteers.

The Administration considers the passage of Mr. Harris's resolution a defeat. The President has abandoned his intention of putting Lecompton through "naked," as his phrase was. A compromise will be tried.

The Speaker did not announce the Select Committee on the Message and Lecompton to-day, nor will be make the announcement to-morrow; he has not yet made his selections.

The report that Regent Calhoun will now count in the Free-State men in Kansas seems to be well

To the Associated Press.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

A joint resolution, introduced in the Senate to-day from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizes the President to use the naval forces, if necessary, in the event of the refusal of Paraguav to give satisfaction for the attack on the steamer Water Witch, etc. There is some talk of sending out a Special Minister to make the demand.

It is now generally believed that Congress will refuse to increase the Army.

A large number of persons are here seeking foreign and other appointments.

XXXVth CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1858. Various petitions and memorials, including one from Iowa, praying for reimbursement of the expenses of the Indian War at Spirit Lake, and that the volunteers in that war receive grants of public land, were pre-Mr. DOUGLAS (Ill.) moved to postpone the Army

hill in order to take up his Kansas resolution calling for the returns of the elections, etc. Lost by Yeas, 23; Nays, 30. YEAS—Messrs. Bell. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Colla-VEAS—Messrs. Bell. Broderick, Cameron, Fessenden, Foot,

mer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamiln, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Smanner, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson. Absentees—Messre. Bates, Bayard, Clark, Johnson (Ark), Reld, Thomson (Ky.), Thomson (N. J.) and Wright.

Meid, Thomson (Ky.), Thomson (N. J.) and Wright.

Mesers, MASON (Va.) and GREEN (Mo.) opposed it,
Mr. DOUGLAS (Iil.), from the Committee on
Foreign Relations, reported a resolution granting
authority to the President of the United States to
settle all difficulties with Paraguay.

Mr. DIXON (Conn.) commenced a reply to the
speech of Mr. Toombs on the Kansas and Slavery
questions.

Mr. PUGH (Ohio) advocated Mr. Douglas's motion

to postpone the Army bill, but voted against the post-ponement, after making an explanation.

Mr. MASON (Va.) said that when Mr. Douglas's

Mr. MASON (Va.) said that when Mr. Dougiss's resolution was called up, if it was not previously tabled, it would lead to a very long debate, and if adopted, its effect would be to transfer to the halls of Congress the excitement now existing in Kansas; he would, therefore, when it comes up, move to lay it on the table, as a test question, on the ground that it is not a proper subject for the consideration of the Senate. Senate.

Mr. PUGH stated, in explanation of his vote on the

Mr. PUGH stated, in explanation of his vote on the Douglas's motion, that although he was in favor of the Kassas resolution, he should vote against the postponement of the Army bill by any new discoveries.

Mr. DIXON (Conn.) replied to Messrs Toombs and others on the subjects of Kansas and Slavery. In the course of his remarks he referred to the President's letter to Professor Silliman, eulogizing the latter gentleman as the peer of the highest mind in the scientific world, and as having attained an eminence which, if the President himself should ever reach, he might well be satisfied. He referred to the condition of the North-Westein Territories relative to Slavery, and contended that the should ever reach, he might wen be satished. He referred to the condition of the North-Western Territories relative to Slavery, and contended that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was just a denial of the right of Government to interfere with the Territories in relation to Slavery. He referred to the fraudulent character of the Kansas elections, and to the interference of Government troops in those elections, denouncing the latter as an act of usurpation. He rejoiced that the question was no longer in relation to a degraded race, but a general one, in which every man might forget his prejudices. He alluded to the President's suggestion of probable dissolution of the Union if the Kansas question was settled on any basis other than a Southern one. The suggestion was monatrous. He had no fears of such a result. Connecticut is a Union-loving State, but when she is met with such a threat she is silent. He concluded by saying that if the people of Kansas were not allowed to choose for themselves on the question of Slavery, the North would show a united front such as she never exhibited before.

Mr. FOOT (Vt.) called the attention of the Senate to the subject immediately before it. He was opposed to an increase of the Anny, and even thought it.

to the subject immediately before it. He was opposed to an increase of the Army, and even thought it might be reduced, without detriment to the country.
As to the Utah troubles, he would withdraw the
troops already there, and recall the Government offi-

cers, leaving the Mormons to the fate of their ewa vices and delusions. If, hewever, it was the intention, as had been suggested, to send these troops to Kanssa, he was of the opinion that the proposed increase would fall far below the number that would be required; if for the protection of the frontiers against the Indians, he would say: Protect those poor Indians against their white aggressors—put a stop to the wrongs and robberies committed upon them—withdraw your Indian agents, and there will be no need to send troops against them. Mr. Foot continued at some length in a similar strain, closing with the remark that, in the absence of a foreign war, in the absence of internal discord, and in the presence of pending national bankruptcy, he thought that it would pending national bankruptcy, he thought that it would best subserve the interests of the country to vote against the bill in all its parts.

Mr. PUGH (Ohio) said that if gentlemen would

oring in a bill reducing both the Army and Navy, he

would yote for it.

Mr. BENJAMIN (La.) opposed the bill. He had looked through all the reports and documents on the subject, without seeing any good reason for an increase of the Army. The expense would amount to one hundred and forty millions. He was willing to sup-

port the Administration in any reasonable measure, but could not vote for such a proposition.

Mr. HAMLIN (Me.) opposed the bill. He would not vote a dollar to Kansas or Utah, and would never sanction by his vote an Executive war. He agreed with the Senator from Vermont, and would recall the trops and officials from Utah, and leave the Mormons to their factors.

Mr. WILSON got the floor, and the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Commit-tee appointed to investigate the accounts and official conduct of the late Doorkeeper, to extend their inconduct of the late Doorkeeper, to extend their in-quiry to any charges affecting the official conduct of

e present Doorkeeper. Mr. GLANCY JONES (Pa.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported an appropriation bill to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations

chable the President to faithful the Cook separate for the abolition of the Sound dues.

A bill was passed appropriating \$80,000 for the expenses of running the boundary line between the teritory of the United States and the State of Texas.

On motion of Mr. HASKIN (N. Y.), a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Special Committee to investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the sale and purchase of a

York, as a site for Government fortifications, with power to send for persons and papers. The remainder of the day was devoted to calling upon the States for bills and resolutions upon various subjects. Adjourned.

Letter of Governor Wisc. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

A letter of nearly four columns from Governor Wise n response to an invitation to attend the Anti-Lecompton meeting held here last evening, will be published in The Press to-morrow morning.

Gov. Wise says that a careful review of the President's Message constrains him to differ with the President dent of his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Lecompton Constitution was pretended to be submitted, as anti-republican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self-respect and moral sense of a free people. He admits that the conduct of the Tope-kaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under lawful authority up to the submission of the Constitution to the people. But that has nothing to do with the issue: Is the Constitution that hat not and deed of the people, and is the schedule republican? The wrong of the Topekaites will not juspublican? The wrong of the Topekaites will not jus-tify the wrong of the Lecompton Convention, nor cure the defects of the Lecompton schedule, which, though providing for its ratification or rejection, was submitted for approval alone, without allowing a vote upon its rejection. He contends that there was obviously a sinister and He contends that there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the Constitution, with no election as to the whole. He denies the assertion of the President that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. The people were not allowed a fair election at all. A fair election could not be held under the Schedule, as appears from its face. He combats the President's idea that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the acitation in mission of Kansas would speedily end the agitation in Congress and localize it in Kansas. He declares that it never can be local. Again, 'tis all essential that the it never can be local. Again, 'tis all essential that the settlement shall be just, right and equal, and if not so, it is sure to be mischievous to that party snatching power without right, and doing wrong that good may come. The ulterior effect of adopting the Lecompton Constitution will be worse than referring back the question for territorial decision. It will arraign the Democracy and the South for demanding more than is right, it will return the chalice to our own lips, when the Kansas question again and again arises in our boundless domain of unsettled Territories. It will drive away thousands of settled Territories. It will drive away thousands of honest Democrats to raise the Black Republican flag over the Capitol in the next struggle for power, and

then raise the last dread issue of disunion.

He concludes by addressing the Committee as the friends of Mr. Buchanan and the Administration, who have his best wishes and warmest frienship, and whom he would save both from danger and defeat. the Union, and professes anxiety for their fate. For himself he fears nothing—firmly standing on the right, in spite of friends and foes.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1858.

The Assembly Committee to investigate the nileged slanderous letter of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, referring to the arrangements by which Mr. Alvord's election was secured, met this afternoon, but nothing was elicited as to the author. A subpens has been made out for Mr. Charles A. Dana. The Superintendent of the Bank Department sold

to-day the mortgages of the Pratt Bank of Buffalo, and of the Ontario County Bank of Phelps. None of the mortgages fetched par, but sold at fair average

Ex-President Van Buren was in town to-day, and the courtesies of the House were extended to him.

Fight between Vale College Students and a Fire Company.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858. A sad affair occurred here at 64 o'clock this evening. William Miles, foreman of Hose Company No. 2, whose carriage-house is in the rear of Yale College was shot by a student whose name is not publicly known. The student, in a moment after, was badly burt by a fireman. Two or three students and as many firemen were then engaged in the fight, and the clothes of one of the latter were badly cut by a knife, but no wounds were made. Three shots were fired, all of which are supposed to have lodged in the left side of Miles. His recovery is very doubtful. Miles is about twenty years old. Ill feeling between the rarties has existed for some days, and has been manifested by such signs as hooting by the students, and throwing of water by the firemen. There is much excitement about the matter, and a row is threatened.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 9-9 p. m. A thick snow-storm now prevails here, which will of course, prevent the arrival of the steamer Indian, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool, with four days' later news from Europe.

Penusylvania Politics. BEFFORD, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

The Democracy of Bedford County, in mass meeting to-day, adopted strong resolutions sustaining the National and State Administrations.

Hartford Co. Savings Institution. The amount of loss to the Hartford County Savings Institution is \$172,000. The Company have effered a reward of \$5,000 for the delivery of the defaulting Treasurer, John W. Seymour, in Hartford.

Dispatch II.—We have reliable information that John W. Seymour was in Columbus, Geo., last Wednesday, traveling south. The institution which he robbed so heavily will be wound up. It has remaining only \$295,000 of assets.

Sale of the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence, Mass.

Bosros, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

Mr. N. A. Thompson sold yesterday at auction the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence—six mill powers, the land and buildings, with wheels, shafting, gearing, &c., together with ten bearding-houses and four tenements for overseers—to Mr. David Nevins for \$205.000. or overseers—to Mr. David Nevins for There was a large attendance of capitalists interested in manufacturing, and the sale was considered, under the circumstances, as a very good one.

From Kansas.

Sr. Louis, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858. The Leavenworth correspondent of The Democrat mys that a bill providing for a Constitution had passed

the Kansas Legislature. Lawrence letters in the Leavenworth papers contain the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the election frauds. McLean, the chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office, testified that he sent the returns of both elections to Platte City, at Calhoun's request; that he had not seen them since and that the Delaware Crossing returns had never been received at Lecompton. This was doubted, and Sheriff Walker was dispatched to Lecompton to search Calhoun's office, and found buried in the ground, under a wood pile, the identical return, which McLean swore to having sent to Platte City.

Gov. Denver, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate, examined him, and he swore that they were the same returns that Calhoun counted on the 14th ult.; that the Delaware Crossing returns were among them, footing up 349 votes.

Previous to this Diffenderf had testified to having given the Delaware Crossing returns to Calhoun at Weston, subsequent to the count at Lecompton. It was said that evidence would be produced of his having prevented Calhoun from having the returns when he counted the other votes.

Writs had been issued for McLean and Sherwood, who had fled to escape arrest.

Death of Bishop Waugh. BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

Bishop Waugh of the Methodist Episcopal Church died in this city this morning.

Loss of the Schr. Wm. Cobb.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

An arrival from Old Providence to-day brought
Capt. Endicott and a portion of the crew of the
schooner Wm. Cobb, which went ashore on the 3d ult., on the passage from Aspinwall to Attakapas, and was a total loss. All hands saved, and arrived at Dighton, Mass.

The Arabia's News at New-Orleans. New Orleans, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

The advices per Arabia were received by the National Line, and published in the evening editions of the Associated Press in advance of all others.

Gen. Harney at St. Louis. St. Louis, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858. General Harney and Captains Pleasanton and Bar-ritt, U. S. A., arrived to-night from Kansas.

A Murderer Sentenced.

Oswroo, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858. Dennis Sullivan, convicted of the murder of Joshur Hibbard, was to-day sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 2d day of April next.

United States Supreme Court. Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858. Case No. 58.—Isaac M. Fisher vs. Jacob H. Halder-

Philadelphia Stock Board. PRILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.
Stocks steady. Penna. State Stees 88; Penn. R. R. 444; Reading R. R. 282; Long Island R. R. 104; Morris Canal, 45.

Boston Bank Statement. BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.
The following is the Bank Statement for the week

 Capital Stock.
 \$31,969,000 Due to other Banks.
 \$5,317,300 Loans and Discounts.
 \$2,911,800 Deposits.
 18,603,000 Specie.
 18,603,000 Circulation.
 5,423,600 Due fm. other Banks.
 5,750,600 Species.
 5,

ast night; ther. 27.

New-York, neon-Cloudy; wind S.; barom. 30.422; 46.

Bostok, Mass., noon-Overcast; wind N. E.; indications

HOW; 30.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., noon—Springlike; wind S.; 51.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 7 s. m.—Snowing; wind S.; CLEVELAND, Ohio, 7 s. m.—Snowing; wind S.; barometer 28.76; 28.

Detroit, Mich.—Four inches show fell last night; 30.

WASHINGTON, 12 m.—Hazy; wind S.; 48.

BUFFALO, N. 1.—Snowing; wind N. E.; 21.

PITTSEURGE, Pa.—Snowing; 34.

Colusmits, Ohio.—Cloudy, like anow; 37.

Toledo, Ohio—Cloudy, isk inches of mow; 40.

Hartford, Conn.—Cloudy, wind N. W.; 25.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Cleat; wind N. W.; 12.

MILWAKEE, Wis.—Cloud; Wind N. W.; 12.

MILWAKEE, Wis.—Cloud; wind N. E.; 14.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Snowing; 33.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Raining; wind N. E.; 36.

SPRINGFIELD III.—Cloudy; five inches snow on ground; 24.

PRARIE DU CHIEN, Wis.—Cloudy; five inches snow on ground; 17.

W: 18. Desirque, Iowa.—Snow three Inches deep; cloudy; wind N

N.; 16.

NEW-ORLEANS, Ls.—Weather clear; 56.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Cloudy; 52.

NESSUELLE, Tenn.—Cloudy; 52.

RONDOUT, N. Y.—Snowing slightly; wind N. W.; 25.

EVENTS, REPORTS.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Snowing; wind S.; 36.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., 6 p. m.—Cloudy; wind S. E.; 40.

St. John, N. F., 4 p. m.—Clear; wind N. W.; 24.

PORT AU BASQUE, 4 p. m.—A gale; cloudy; wind N. W.; 10.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Slight snow; light N. W. wind; 25.

BOSTON, Mass.—Calm; wind E.; been snowing steadily since and 23. p. m.; 28. Dunkink, N. Y.—Raining; wind W.; 30. Hornellsville, N. Y.—Snew; beautiful sleighing; 28.

Horskellsville, N. Y.—Snow; beautiful sleighing Elmira, N. Y.—Raining, Newsterger, N. Y.—Cloudy; wind S.; 40, Pittsstrech, Penn.—Raining hard; 40, Pittsstrech, Penn.—Cloudy; wind S. W.; 49;

PRILADELPHIA, Fem.—Cloudy; wind S. W.; 43; obrois 9,600 ga, he., 6 p. m.—Snewing; wind S. W.; 21. Charlottetows—Clear and cold; wind N. W. Sackville, N. S.—Clear; wind W.; 1 below zero. St. John, N. S.—Modernte and cloudy; wind S. W.; 13. PORTLAND, Me.—Very thick, and snowing heavily. Albany, N. Y.—Snowing heavily wind S. E.; 29. Schenectary, N. Y.—Wind S. E.; snowing hard; 23. Washington, D. C., 6 p. m.—Hazy; wind S.; 50. Indianariolis, Ind.—Raining; 42. Cincinnati, Obio—Raining; 45.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.....ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1858. Mr. ELY presented a communication from the Camber of Commerce, wherein that body earnestly remon-trates against the passage of the act introduced in the Senate several days ago, having for its object a repeal of a part of the act passed last year for the preservation of the harbor from encroachments.

BAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.
Mr. WADSWORTH introduced a bill which provides that "The Buffale and Pittsburgh Railroad Company may consolidate with the Buffale and Bradford Railroad Company, at any time, into a

"single corporation."

"single corporation."

Mr. MATHER presented a petition, signed by some forty citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of an act to incorporate the New-York Law College, and gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for this numbers.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN. Mr. MANDEVILLE introduced a bill repealing so much of the act entitled "An act to establish Courts "of civil and criminal jurisdiction in the City of "Brooklyn," passed March 24, 1849, as established the City Court of said city.

NEW-YORK LAW COLLEGE.

The following is the bill to incorporate the New-

The following is the bill to incorporate the New-York Law College:

Section I. Charles King, Isaac Ferris, Horace Webster, Thos D. Andrews, George Wood, Lewis H. Sandford, Amass J. Pater, Valentine Mott, Wm. C. Noyes, D. F. Themann, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of the New-York Law College, to be located in the city of New-York, for the purpose of promoting legal sednee, and instruction in the departments of learning connected therewith.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate to the amount of \$110,000, and the funds or property thereof shall not be used for any other purposes than those declared in the first section of this act.

SEC. 3. Charles King, Isaac Ferris, Myron H. Clark, Horace Webster, Thomas D. Andrews, George Wood, Lewis H. Sandford, Amass J. Parker, are hereby appointed Trustees of said Corporation with power to fill vacancies in the Board. And the Mayor and Recorder of the City of New-York, for the time being, shall be imembers of the Board of Trustees. Not less this five of said Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for the Board of Trustees to appoint the Professors and such other instructors as they may deem necessary.

the Professors and such other instructors as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 5. The Trustees for the time being shall have power to grant and confer the degree of Buchelor of Laws upon the recommendation of three Contains of the legal profession appointed by said Trustees; but up person shall receive a diploma conferring such degree, unless the betwentyone years of age, and shall have a good English education, and shall have pursued the study of legal science for three years after the age of stateen with some attorney or counsellor at law duly licensed.

CROTON WATER AND SING SING PRISON.

Mr. MATHER gave notice of a bill providing that the Controller shall pay, on the first Monday of May, 1858, to the Registrar of the Croton Aqueduct Department, \$3,864 to, for the Croton water furnished to the State Prison at Sing Sing since May I, 1857; and that the Controller shall establish, in conjunction with the Croton Aqueduct Board, as opension may re-

quire, a just and equitable mode of ascertaining the quantity of water which may be used in said Prison during the year commencing on the lat day of May, 1838, and for every year thereafter, in which the Prison is furnished with Croton water, and shall pay, on the 1st day of May, being the termination of each water year, to the Registrar of said Department, for the quantity which it is found has been used during each year, at and after the rate of three-quarters of one cent for every 100 gallons.

Mr. J. D. WILLARD introduced a bill to amend the act defining the powers and duties of Courts of Special Sessions, except in the Cities of New-York and Albany, passed last year. It provides as follows: and Albany, passed that year. At province as follows:
Sections 1. All of said art, with the exception of the first two
sections, is hereby repealed.
SEC. 2. A writ of certificant to remove into the Court of Secsions of the County a conviction had before any Court of Special
Sessions or Police Court may be allowed, on the application of the
party convicted, by any Justice of the Supreme Court, or by any
officer authorized to perform the duties of such Justice in vaca-

SEC. 3. The Courts of Sessions of the several counties averaged with the same powers within the several counties as

Sec. 4 The Court of Special Sessions of the several countries in this State shall have power to grant new trials upon the merits, or for irregularity, or on the ground of newly discovered evidence in all cases tried before them. CANAL APPRAISERS REPORT.

The annual report of the Canal Appraisers, presented to the Senate this morning, shows that there were 617 new claims filed during the year—the aggregate amount of which is \$1,059,030 43, distributed among the several canals as follows:

Eric Canal Enlargement \$732,539 57

Eric Canal Canal (\$3,073 40)

Champlain Canal (\$4,600 00)

Oswepo Canal (\$6,075 00)

Elect River Canal (\$2,650 00)

Total. \$1,050,050 45

While there have been forty-nine more claims presented that during the year 1856; the aggregate amount of such claims have seen \$501,930 17 less.

Two hundred and one awards have been made, amounting in the aggregate to \$188,022 63, upon which was claimed the sum of \$58,617 44. These awards were distributed upon the several explains follows:

Erie Canal.
Owergo Canal.
Genessee Valley Canal.
Genessee Valley Canal Extension.
Chemung Canal.
Black River Canal.
Champiain Canal.
Cayuna and Seneca Canal.
Oneida River Improvement.

during the year of about 100 other claims—has examined the premises of some 60 others on different points bordering on the Oneida Lake, and made two trips to the Au Sable River. Thirteen appeals were taken from the awards of 1856. During the 17 years from January 1, 1841, to January 1, 1854, 24, 272 different claims have been filed in the office of the Cama

4,872 different claims have been incompared to the Canals Appraisers.

From the commencement of the construction of the Canals down to January 1, 1836, the total number of awards made by the Appraisers is 5,114.

From the commencement of the construction of the Canals down to the 1st of January, 1838, the total aggregate of the awards made by the Appraisers is \$2,668,845 32, as follows:

Eric Canal Enlargement.

\$1,801,009 23

Eric and Champlain Canals, prior to 1832.

\$257,723 41

Dania A. S. Canal.
Cayuga and Senera Canal
Chi mung Canal.
Crooked Lake Canal.
Crooked Lake Canal and Extension.
Seneca River (unprovement.

The awards already made for the Eric Canai Enlargement hav been more than four times the amount of those made for the Eri and Champlain Canals combined, and \$573,353 14 more than th

ASSEMBLY.
The Annual Report of the Demilt Dispensary, New-York, was received.
Also, of the Dry Dock Bank.
GENERAL ORDERS.
The House went into Committee, Mr. HANFORD in the Chair, and took up the Message of the Governor.

in the Chair, and took up the Message of the Governor.

Mr. WOLFORD at some length replied to the attacks made by Democratic members upon the Governor, and defended the positions taken by him. He reprobated in strong language the position of the Democratic party—its ambserviency to the Slave power, and condemned the Administrations of Pierce and Buchanan.

Mr. CHANLER followed in reply to Mr. Wolford and in defense of the Democratic party.

md in defense of the Democratic party.

Mr. AUSTIN, as a Democrat, a Jeffersonian Democrat, sustained the Governor, and proceeded to show the inconsistencies of the Democratic party of late. Others took part in the debate, when the Committee

A communication was received from the Attorney-General in regard to the Assembly Apportionment. The Attorney-General is clearly of opinion that the annexation of the Town of Ossian to the County of Livingston was unconstitutional; and that therefore Livingston should not, and Broome should, have two Members of Assembly. The Legislature can now remedy the defect.

Mr. ENGS remarked that he understood that the Hon. Martin Van Buren, ex-President of the United States, was in the city, and moved that he be invited to a seat on the floor. Agreed to. Adjourned.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Committee of Inquiry as to the charges made by THE TRIBLYE correspondent respecting the organization of the House met at the room of Mr. LANING, Chairman, No. 79 Delayan House—present, Messis. Laning, Duryea, Adams, Lewis, and Church.
On motion Mr. ADAMS was made Secretary.
Two witnesses, Messis. M. H. Rooker and Janes M. Baker, were also present in answer to summons.
M. H. Rooker was the first witness called. His testimeny was to the effect that he had heard, in substance, nearly all the charges contained in the letter as general rumor in and about the capital. But he had not heard any specific charge made against any one as having received any bribe. As to the authorship of the letter, he knew nothing of it; he knew no correspondent for The Tribuye under the name of

snip of the letter, he knew nothing of it; he also as correspondent for The Tribuve under the name of "Rio;" that he believed The Tribuve had some six or eight correspondents here—none of whom he was certain of knowing.

Mr. Baker was next called, and is on the stand as

CALCULATING MACHINES,-Babbage's celebrated

alculating machine has long been known and used in England, but has never been brought into use in this country. It is said to be almost an impossibility to make a series of pages of figures absolutely correct and free from errors, except at a great expense for proof-reading. A single reader becomes confused and mystified by dwelling upon figures only, and is as likely to make errors as to correct them. As he cannot re main long at reading without becoming confused, his place must be supplied by others, who become confused in turn, to be then succeeded by fresh readers. The English sailing tables, by which all British ships were navigated, were said from this cause to be always wrong in some figure, and ships were being wrecked continually in consequence of these errors. They were made absolutely correct by Babbage's machine, which was the wonder of the time at which it was produced. But as a great discovery always leads to imitations just as the best songs have been most frequently parodied, so Babbage has not only been imitated, bu even surpassed. A French savan has completed an arithmemeter of surprising capacity. He has worked patiently at this machine for thirty years. His name is Thomas, and his machine adds up, subtracts, multiplies, and divides, to an astonishing extent and with perfect accuracy. It will multiply 8 figures by 8 others in 18 seconds, divide any 16 figures by 8 others in 24 seconds, and in a minute and a quarter will extract the square root of 16 figures, and give the proof. This machine relieves the human mind, instead of taxing it. It works out the most difficult and complex operations with a rapidity and accuracy that defy competition, and adapts itself to any sort of combination. Its me chanism is extremely simple, while # is compact, light and portable. It is now used in various financial concerns in Paris, and will yet find its way into every great national observatory. To astronomers, it will be found of unspeakable value. Pascal and Leibnitz

spent years in attempting to produce such a machine but they were a century too soon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1858.

This may be set down as a white day in the political calendar. On no former occasion of late years was popular feeling ever so much excited here, as in the anxiety to witness the opening struggle on Kansas this morning. At an early hour all the lobbies and halls were thronged with a dense crowd, hurrying to the great center of attraction. Long before noon the immense galleries which span the hall were filled with thousands of both sexes, presenting a spectacle of interest in itself rarely to be met elsewhere, and never seen in Washington before. The capacity of the new hall was severely tested, and with general satisfaction, for hardly one-half of this multitude could have found accommodation in the old galleries. At 124 o'clock the two parties approached each other, with cautious eagerness for the combat. The first proposition was on the call for the previous question, demanded tained by a division through tellers, with a majority of five for the Opposition-Yeas 110, Nays 105 stirred the blood and quickened the pulse throughout the chamber. Vigilant managers sent out for the stragglers within hailing distance, and began to prepare in earnest for the con-

The next test was upon ordering the main ques tien, for which the roll was called, and resulted 113 Yeas to 107 Nays. It now became evident to the Administration side that they must either submit to defeat or summon every vote that could be com-manded. Encouragement and confidence were manaed. Encouragement and connacace were visible on the faces of the Opposition, for both these divisions had strengthened their hopes. Mr. Stephens's motion to refer the Message to the Committee on Territories, of which he is chairman, followed, and upon every vote, as it was called and answered, attention appeared fixed. At length the Clerk stops. The roll is read, and members remote from the desk rise up, one after another, to inquire their names are recorded. Finally, the inexorable figures are read by the Speaker: Yeas, 113; Nays, 114. After the first breath of suspense was drawn, an impulse of applause swept along the galleries, but was quickly checked. The popular heart could not completely stop the outburst of its

This was the turning point of the struggle, and victory perched upon the banner of the Opposition. Just then, Mr. Savage of Tennessee indicated a purpose to renew the parliamentary tactics of Fri-day night; but upon being appealed to by Mr. Harris, relinquished it becomingly. It is now proper to review some of the incidents connected with the contest, before proceeding to the conclusion. Mr. Murray of New-York, one of the absentees on the Republican side, returned here to record his vote, under corcumstances of domestic sorrow which elicited the warmest expressions of sympathy and respect from all sides. His conduct on this occarespect from all sacra-sion is, however, only a consistent part of his whole irreproachable career in Congress. Mr. Edie, also, was at his post in season, to relieve the anxiety of friends, who could not reach him by telegraph. Mr. Matteson did not obey the summons, and jeapordized the result by his absence. On the Administration side, Messrs. Corning, Searing and Clark, of New-York, appeared and swallowed the pill with some contortions of visage. Mesers. Miller and Burns of Ohio, who were classed as Anti-Lecompton men, with misgivings as to the former, voted straight out under the lead of Stephens; and so did Niblack of Indiana, from whom a change was actioned. When this result was announced, a motion to

igree to Harris's amendment was next in order. Then Mr. Clark of New-York rose and asked to be excused from voting, assigning as a reason that if he voted in the affirmative it would be inconsistent with his record on Stephens's resolution; while, if in the negative, it would imply an indisposition to investigate, which he was not inclined to manifest. The House refused his request. But Sickles, Coching and the statement of the statement rane and various members from New-York and other States surrounded his chair, urging a reconsidera-tion of his intention, but without apparent effect. The drummers of the Administration, headed by Steadman, the public printer, might be seen on the floor, pressing the doubtful, persuading the weak, and perhaps threatening the timid. The Clerk called the roll, and Harris's amendment prevailed by vote of 114 Yeas to 111 Nays, Clark, and Gilmer of N. C. failing to answer. On the succeeding motion to reconsider and lay on the table, Niblack joined the Opposition, and Gilmer voted with the Administration, making the division 115 Yeas to 111 Nays which result was repeated on the final adoption, when Pendleton changed. After which, and a personal explanation from Mr. Keitt and Mr. Grow, the House adjourned. It may be well to look at the contingencies by

which this day's work was beset, and by which the future aspect of the question may be affected. In a full House there are 233 votes, exclusive of the Speaker. On the great test this morning— Stephens's motion—227 were recorded, 113 Yeas and 114 Nays. The Administration side lost the following votes: Mr. Caruthers, absent from the country: Mr. Bonham, sick in South Carolina: Mr. Harris, engaged in taking testimony in his election case in Baltimore; and Mr. Leidy, paired off. Excase in Battimore; and Mr. Leidy, paired off. Ex-cluding Caruthers and adding the three others would give them an aggregate of 116. The Republicans lost Matteson, absent, and Reilly, paired off. Add-ing these two, their aggregate would be 116, or a tie, with the Speaker to give the casting vote. These are the naked facts. Public opinion may make changes before the Lecompton Constitutio

comes before the House.

But, although the Opposition have gained this opening victory, the Administration is by no means disheartened. On the contrary, some of the neans disheartened. On the country, redicting ulti-leaders are loud in their exultation, predicting ulti-mate success as certain, because of the closely balanced state of parties. They know their men, and the means by which they may be approached and captured. And they are rendered more sanguine in this confidence by the history of the Nebraska campaign, when an opposition of twenty-one at the outset was subdued and brought into submission.

Kansas not only engressed attention in the House but engaged the Senate during a sitting of five hours. Mr. Fessenden made one of his command-ing efforts, reviewing the whole course of events in that Territory, the President's Message, and the opinion of the Supreme Court, with a clearness, force and perspicacity, which extorted admiration on one side, and challenged respect on the other. At its conclusion, Mr. Jefferson Davis, who was, perhaps, excited and disturbed by the defeat in the other end of the Capitol, undertook to criticise the speech, with some personal references and in a dictatorial temper, which called up Mr. Fessenden afterward, who administered one of the most scathing rebukes ever heard on that floor. He stood his ground like a hero, telling the Senator from Mississippi that no menace of any sort should deter him from the discharge of his whole duty, and no regard for consequences restrain the utterance of his convictions on any and all subjects. A passage or two sarcastically referring to the mili-tary services of the Senator, which he had paraded before the Chamber, were received with satisfac tion, even by some of the political friends of Mr. Davis, who fret under his leadership. Mr. Wilson's proposition to investigate the facts connected with the Lecompton Constitution was voted down by the combined force of Democrats and Americans, and the Senate adjourned, leaving Mr. Douglas's call on the President for information—which amounts to just nothing-pending.

THE YEAS AND NAYS.

The following are the Yeas and Nays on the deci sive vote by which the House rejected Mr. A. H. Stephens's motion to send the Lecompton Message and Constitution to the Standing Committee on Territories, of which Mr. S. is Chairman, backed by a reliable Pro-Slavery majority. We have already analyzed it, politically and sectionally, but some confusion of state ment, caused by changes on subsequent votes, seem to require its literal publication: YEAS-Messa, Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Banks

dale, Bishop, Bocock, Bowie, Beyre, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Buttos, Caskie, Clark (New York), Clark (Mo. Clay, Ciomeas, Clingman, Gobb, John Cochrose of New York, Corning, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Gorry, Davidson, Bavis of Misstaippi, Dimmick, JDowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Eustis, Fasikary, Florence, Garnett, Gartoll, Grigger, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Busker, Busker, Helper, Jackson, Jenkina, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Busker, Holland, Holling, Houston, Haller, Jackson, Jenkina, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Huzber, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkina, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, John Maryland, Lamar, Landy, Letcher, Macley, McQueen, Arden, Carolin, Holland, Holland, Holling, Moster, Niblack, Peyton, Phelps, Philips, Powell, Quitman, Moster, Niblack, Peyton, Phelps, Philips, Powell, Quitman, Moster, Niblack, Peyton, Phelps, Philips, Powell, Quitman, Scales, Scott, Scarling, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Storter, Stekles, Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virgina, Stallworth, Stephens, Steward, Steward of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor of New York, Taylor of Louisians, Trippe, Underwood, Ward, Warren, Walkins, White, Whiteley, Wilsalow, Woodson, Westerdyke, Wiight of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollooffee.

NAYS—Mesers Abbott, Advain, Andrews, Bennett, Billing-hurst, Bligham, Bisir, Bliss, Rayton, Buffinton, Berlingan-hurst, Bligham, Bisir, Bliss, Rayton, Buffinton, Berlinganghurst, Cambon, Cambo, Cambon, Cambon, Cambon, Clark R. Cochrane (N. Y.), Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane (N. Y.), Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Cawon, Cocy, Crayin, Curits, Damrell, Davis (Mass.), Davis (Iowa), Dawes, Dean, Descart, Dick, Dodd, Darise, Edge, English, Farmworth, Fenton, Feley, Foster, Glidnins, Gliman, Gosch, Goodwin, Granget, Grosebeck, Grow, Hall (Ohio), Hall (Mass.), Hardan, Harvis (III.), Haskin, Hickman, Hosrd, Horton, Howard, Onco Jones (Penn.), Kellogt, Kelseyt, Kilsove, Kaspp, Kutheld (Penn.), Laurence, Leeb, Leiter, Leveryy, Mexibbin, Marshall (III.), Montgomery, Morran, Morrill, Morris (Pann.), Morris (III.), Morse (Maine), Morre (N. Y.), Meth, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pradicton, Pettit, Pick, Murrane, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shate (III.), Sherman (Ohio), Sherman (N. Y.), Smith (III.), Spilanet, Stanton, Seven (Penn.), Tappan, Tlayor, Thompson, Tompkins, Wadde, Walbridge, Waldron, Walbon, Wabburn, and Democrats voting Nay in italics-22.1

There is one error of which the friends of Lecompton in Pennsylvatia and other Northern States should disabuse themselves in the instant. It is this: They are led to say that, even if the Lecompton Constitution should be accepted by Congress and Kansas admitted under it as a State into this Union, in that event the people of the Territory can change that instrument, so as to strike out the Slavery provision, and provide for Free-State institutions immediately afterward. This the Southern men deny—they make no evasion or equivocation. They hold—Toombs and every one of them—that the Constitution of Kansas, as accepted by Congress, cannot be changed, so far as Slavery is concerned, until 1864! That to change it sooner is to inaugurate a revolution; that a Constitution cannot be changed without revolution in any other manner than that which it itself prescribes. Then, between now and 1864, with the basis of Slavery institutions now established, there will be a superstructure raised which it will be next to impossible to topple over, even if the majority, the large majority, were in favor of toppling it over.

ANTI-LECOMPTONITES .- The Washington corre-

spondent of The Albany Journal says:
"Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, after listening to the reading of the President's Lecompton Message turned to a friend and in glowing words denounced it. as the most infamous document ever sent into Com

By the by, among the most zealous opportunity the Lecompton swindle in this city is Henry S. Foote, ex-Senator from Mississippi, now of California—he who, on the floor of the Senate, threatened that the of Mississippi would hang Hale if ever he came

THE HON. NEAL DOW IN THE ACADEMY.

The Hop. NEAL Dow, in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, gave an account last evening in the Academy of Music of his late Temperance mission to England. About four hundred persons constituted the audience.

The Rev. Dr. MARSH, after a short sketch of Mr. Dow's labors in this country since his return, said that the Mayor had given them assurances that he would preside; but to-day he had told him (Dr. Marsh) that the arduous duties of his office rendered it necessary for him to retire to his home to an early rest.

After a prayer, Dr. Trag was introduced. He said that it was a grand thing of Henry Clay that he said be would rather be right than be President. He (Dr. Tyng) would stand to Temperance, and stand to it as long as a single flag could float. He had hoped to see the Mayor in the chair-the man who had made so good a beginning in shutting the grog-shops and lager-beer saloons on the Lerd's day—the man of whose name he loped to be able to change a letter and call him The man. Not more than a hundred years ago a the grog-shops on Sunday, if there was any law that would do it. He would not judge of the presen Mayor from that. He hoped our new Mayor would do better. But the other evening he had seen the orator of our country speaking in that very building: still, however mellifluous and persuasive was his ora-tory, he would in after time be remembered, not as an orator, but as the Governor of Massachusetts who signed her prohibitory liquor law, and the President o Harvard College when intoxication was banished from her Commencement dinners. The Temperance men were now only a little band, but they were right, and they were sure of success. He saw a great many more velvet cushions than occupied seats, but if there were only ten of them who were true, from those ten eggs would be hatched such a swarm of eagles as would elevate the world. He solemnly believed that the Maine Law, fully carried out, would be a panacea for every political evil; for he thought that all strife and the laws which engendered it were the offspring of intexaction. Take away the fuel, and what would become of the fire? There would be no more knockdowns in Congress; there would be more fulse constitutions or voting founds to eccasion them. tutions, or voting frauds to occasion them.

The Hop. NEAL Dow was introduced amid applause.

He said that the question of Temperance was the most important question to which the Mayor could turn his attention; it was a cause with which many would claim fellowship when it was successful. He referred to the statistics of intemperance in England-60,000 Englishmen destroyed by strong drink every year-600,000 drunkards all the while-a million of wives and widows, and two millions of children suffering from intemperance. He had asserted that 120,-000,000 of pounds were lost to England by the use of intoxicating drinks every year. That assertion was contradicted by a leading morning journal in London, which contended that the loss to England was, only £60,000,000. But whenever a shilling was expended for drink, another was wasted in loss of labor. There was already a great awakening of attention in England to Temperance. Now it was in many places no easy matter to get a license, where, a year or two ago, licenses were granted to everybody who applied. In Maine, though the Prohibitory law had been repealed, the Legislature was engaged in the construction of a new one, which never would be repealed. He was actonished at the prevalence of intoxication in New-York. Not long ago he met in the street three youngmen well dressed and apparently of good families, but in a melancholy state of inebriety. When he came up to them, one of them asked him, in a very drunken way, if he could tell him where the Post-Office was. He stopped and showed them the way, and was about going on when one of the others who had been reeling and swaying about, mumbled out: "Do you know if there's any letters there f-for us." Such an example of intoxication was a disgrace to New-York.

Mr. Dow centinued to speak at great length, on Temperance generally and the benefits of the Maiss Law particularly, giving his usual illustrations. The andience gradually diminished until the close. one, which never would be repealed. He was ac-

THE COL. CROSMAN DISASTER.

NAMES OF THOSE LOST. NAMES OF THOSE LOST.

Special dispatch to The Cincinnati Gazette.
Carro, Feb. 6, 1858—6 p. m.
The steamer Col. Crosman, Capt. Cheever, with a cargo of groceries and 170 passengers, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, about 7 o'clock p. m., Thursday, near New-Madnd, exploded her "nigger" boiler, and immediately the steamer was in flames, and burned to the water's edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The following are the names of those known to have been lost:

Deen lost:
Capt. Converse: one fireman; Alexander Martin, barkeeper; Mrs. Green; Mrs. Durking of Chicago; Mrs. Taylor and child, St. Louis; Mr. E. L. Cheever, St. Louis; Richard Johnson, clerk; Wilson Ferris, pilot; Mr. Lowe, mate; John B. Canada, steward, of Pittsburgh; Mrs. Walls and child, St. Louis; Mrs. Denial and seven deck passengers.

Pittsburgh; Mrs. Walls and child, St. Louis; Mrs. Daniel, and seven deck passengers.

The Crosman was one of the finest and most valuable of the regular Missouri River packets, and had run only one season. She was making a transient trip in the St. Louis and New-Orleans trade. Capt. Cheever was in command. The Col. Crosman was not quite one year old. She cost \$45,000, and was insured for about \$25,000 in Pittsburgh offices. Her cargo was fully insured. She was owned by Captain Cheever, John B. Weaver, and Pat. Yore, all of St. Louis. I have just learned that the steamer Sunbeam sunk in Red River a few days since. Boat and cargo a total loss.